## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ITALIAN OPERA. Astor Place-ERNANI-GRAND BAL-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Washington - Crimson Crimson BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Betsey Baker-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-See Stoops to NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Child or THE BEGIMENT-SEAMSTRESS OF NEW YORK-SERVANTS BY LE-

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Curious Taste-

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway FELLOWS OPERA HOUSE, 441 Broadway-Erniopian

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AFTER-NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 Bowery-Equestrian

WASHINGTON HALL-PANDRAMA OF THE PILGRIN'S SATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street MINERVA ROOMS-PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

## DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, February 17, 1851.

The European News by the Africa. The happy tidings of the safety of the steamer Atlantic so universally absorbed the curiosity of the public, on the arrival of the Africa, that the position of public affairs in the various European States possessed no interest. A calm having suc-

occided to the first tumultuous joy, we are nowable to indicate the prominent points in the progress of events on the other side of the water. The success of Louis Napoleon in his coup d'état -for such it must be considered-will tend greatly so strengthen his position. He will gain credit for

a firmness of purpose, which, it has been said, forms no part of his character. The means of his success are found in his new cabinet, composed of men outside of the active political circle, who, in carrying out the principles avowed in the President's annual message, will ride much more securely en the tide of popular favor than those whose political voyages have been often criticised, and even severely censured. The chart by which they propose to steer their course is a plain and simple one. It involves little that is doubtful, and, if adhered to, will be a sufficient answer to the charge of one of the members of the National Assembly, that the message was an act of hypocrisy The letter of our Paris correspondent gives a rather indignant evidence of the hostility of a portion of public opinion to the decision of Louis Napoleon in forming a new cabinet-but the act of the Assembly in passing to the business of the day, and the calm that succeeded M. Royer's reply, very clearly show that the President is in the very best possible position. He could not have secured himself better, after the dismissal of Changarnier, than by that act, which has established for him a character as a politician, such as he has not hitherto enjoy-Of his ambition and his purposes we may be justified in saying this-that it remains for France to prove her attachment for the republic, and that Napoleon can become nothing that France herself does not approve. Her chief danger is in those and who have not yet learned to sacrifice their own vain prejudices in behalf of the common good of their country and countrymen.

The speech of the Queen of England-in abstract and unsatisfactory than usual. No reference seems to opic of the present season; and the Roman Catholic question is touched with a sparing hand. However, it may yet be found that the spiritual power of the Pope involves a control over men's temporal affairs; and on that ground, Parliament may meet any recommendation made by Lord John Russell, with peculiar favor-provided it strikes deep enough to suit the political instincts of the om of the nation.

We perceive that the Pope proposes to abdicate. In the present posture of affairs, this movement is one that may have a very important result, particularly as there is a vast power at work, like the cauldron of a volcano, under the whole of Italy, and which may again show its strength at an early day. In addition to this resolution of the Pope, we find, also, that Cardinal Antonelli has determined to give the people of this country a special dispensation, in the shape of three cardinals; one of whom, we do not doubt, will be our parti-

cular friend, Bishop Hughes, for whose spiritual exaltation we have often earnestly and fervently prayed. Titles, in this country, are of little impertance, and there are obstracte people who will call a cardinal or a king plain Mister-but if the real quality of a cardinal or of a king is in the man, this little result of contumacious democracy cannot have any effect upon a great dignitary either of a church or State. Mr. Fillmore is just as good as President Fillmore, anywhere and every-

Mr. Webster's letter, in reply to the Austrian Minister's conduct, has created a profound sensation in Europe, and we now learn, for the first time, that Mr. Dudley Mann has been in some danger from the orders of the Austrian government. Added to this, the European powers are actively at work, for the purpose of devising means of putting the Helvetian republic under the espionage of a political police. All these things are significant. The hopes of Switzerland, of republican France, of sleeping Italy, and of Turkey. ere in this country; and the United States will have too much regard for the commercial interests at stake between itself and the future of these nations, to view with indifference anything that may abridge their importance. On the other hand, the strongest barriers against unjust aggression upon weak nations will be those commercial treaties with our country, the interruption of which, by foreign nations, will call for remonstrance on our part, if not for more active evi dences of displeasure. The letter of Mr. Webster seems to have given to the republicans in Europe a heart with a hope in it, for something more declaive and more satisfactory to the great emotions which stir the souls of men at the present hour. Yet, beyond the guarantees of security which our treaties, made and contemplated, will give, there is no way in which we can be justified as a nation in throwing our protection over the weak. The best we can do is to lose no time in establishing such relations with several foreign powers, as will materially contribute to their prosperity, our own benefit, and to the general peace of the world.

In Spain and Germany there have been some interesting movements in the diplomatic fields, to which we have only space to call attention. A new, though slight, defficulty has arisen in Schles wig Holstein, though the old trouble has been smoothed over. Russia is now making some pretences; but what may be the results, time alone can clearly show. That government is not likely to lose a step, when it has fully decided that it is well The Fugitive Slave Law in Boston-The Law Outraged.

In yesterday's Herald we published an account of the arrest of a negro, named Shadrach, in Boston, on the charge of being a fugitive from the State of Virginia, and his rescue from the officers who had him in charge, by a mob of negroes, who forced an entrance into the United States Court room and carried him off. It seems that Shadrach decamped from the service of Mr. De Bree, in the month of May last, and from that time to the day of his arrest, lived in the capacity of waiter in a coffee house in that city. He was recognized a few days since, and a warrant for his arrest was issued, in regular form, by the United States Marshal. When he was in custody of the Commissioner, and when the case was under advisement, the counsel for the fugitive asked a postponement of the case till te-morrow, (Tuesday,) which was granted. The court room was then cleared; but on the application of the fugitive's counsel, those gentlemen were admitted, for the purpose of consulting with him as to the line of defence which they should adopt in his case. When the conference was terminated, they proceeded to depart, and as the last of the n was leaving the court room. the door was forced in by an infuriated mob of colored people, who knocked down the officers, and carried the fugitive away in triumph.

This is the greatest outrage to the laws that has taken place in many years; and it shows conclusively that the teachings of the white negroes of Boston have produced the only effect which they could produce on the black negroes of that city That degraded portion of the population have at length broken the law, and violated the sanctuary of justice. They have committed one of the gravest offences known to the law, and insulted the majesty of the people and of the government of the United States. But what else could be expected in a city which tolerates such disorganizers as Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and their condjutors in mischief? The city of Boston stands disgraced before the whole country. The stigma of this act cannot be washed out, except by the punishment, to the fullest extent of the law, of all who took part in, or connived at, this gross outrage, as well as their aiders and abetters-black, white, blue or greywhoseever they may be. If the citizens of Boston have any desire to be reinstated in the good opinion of their fellow citizens throughout the country, they will exert themselves to the utmost to see that the law is vindicated. They are bound, at all events, not only morally, but legally, to pay the value of the fugitive to his claimant. This, however, is an insignificant matter compared with the gross outrage which was perpetrated by the mob in violently rescuing the slave from the custody of the United States officers. That disgrace cannot be atoned for in any other manner than by punishing the rescuers, and teaching them a lesson which they will remember for the remainder of their lives. that laws-no matter if they are objectionable to them-must be obeyed as long as they remain on the statute book, and that they cannot be resisted or disobeyed with impunity. They must be taught that the higher law doctrine of resistance cannot be put in practice, although it may be cited by demagogues to suit their own purpose, or promote their private ends.

A great reponsibility now rests on the United States authorities in Boston, especially the District Attorney and the Marshal, in reference to this matter. They may not be able to recapture Shadrach the fugitive, for it is very probable that he is by this time beyond their reach, having undoubtedly fled to Canada; but they can arrest and bring to punishment the vagabonds who broke into the court room and rescued him. They should leave no stone unturned. Fortunately they have abundance of testimony; for the several officers from whose custody the fugitive was violently taken will unquestionably be able to recognise and identify the ringleaders and most active of the mob. If they fail in performing their duty promptly and efficiently, they should be immediately dismissed from office, and better men substituted in their stead. But we have no apprehension that they will. We feel confident that they will dislegitimists who still sigh for the days of kingcraft, charge the responsibility now resting on them with firmness, and with fidelity to the laws, and to their fellow citizens throughout the confederacy.

This is the second failure to execute the Fugitive Slave law in the city of Boston. The country -has already been published. It is more vague expects that it will be the last. Fagitives from slavery, now living in different parts of the Northbe made in it to the World's Fair, the most popular ern and Eastern States, will doubtless flock to that there-that the law cannot be carried into effect. We therefore recommend such of our Southern fellow citizens as have lost slaves, to keep a watch on that city, in order to discover them, if possible; and we advise the officers of the United States, when they arrest such fugitives, to take them to the Charlestown navy yard. Nor would it, we think, be amies, on future occasions, to call on Mayor Bigelow for a detachment of military to sustain the United States authorities in carrying out the law. If it be necessary to shed blood and ake life, in vindicating the law, let it be done, even if a thousand be sacrificed. The constitution and the laws must be upheld, without regard to consequences;—we would be traitors to ourselves, our country, and to the world, if we shrink from maintaining them.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.-We published, in yesterday's Herald, some very interesting intelligence from the new republic of Liberia, for which we were indebted to Captain Ellis, of the park Edgar. The message of President Roberts, which we published, was a remarkably well written document, and gave a perfect insight into the present state of that colony. The proceedings of the Liberian Congress are conducted with great decorum-more so than those of our American Congress. How strapge it is that our colored population do not emigrate to Liberia in greater numbers than they do

THE FOREIGN MAILS -Them alls of the steamers Africa and Atlantic, for Boston, were yesterday expressed through, per steamer Knickerbocker, via Norwich. By this arrangement of Postmaster Brady, our Boston friends will receive their fereign correspondence nearly twenty-four hours earlier than by the regular mail. The Knickerbooker left at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The number of letters received by the Africa was 133,000.

THE NEXT NEWS FROM EUROPE.-The Cambria, from Cork, with the cargo of the Atlantic, and news to the 4th instant, will be due on Wednesday, and the Baltic, with advices from Liverpool to the 8th, will be due on Saturday.

THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM - Welpublish, to-dayan abstract of the report of the Assembly Committee, upon the petitions for the repeal of the Free School law, together with the address of the State Central Committee, on the subject. They will be found very interesting.

VERT LATE FROM TURES ISLAND .- We have received, a Bermuda advices from Turks Island to the 22d uit. The Gezette of the 8th ult. says :

fince our last we have had heavy showers of rain fines our last we have had heavy showers of rain, which have done much injury to the sait crops of the year. It is to be hoped that this present season will, after this, be a dry one, and that the proprietors of sait pends will be able to make good rakings, as the bad season of last year has much depressed their spirits. We do not think it possible, unless some unforseen accident conurs, that the inhabitants of these islands can ever again suffer, as they have often done before, for that essential necessary water. A large public tank, capable of containing 800 puncheons, is finished and full; and nearly every house on this and Sait Cay has one or more enterns. This is a pleasing circumstance, and we can now afford to wish, for the interests of the sait proprietors, that it will hold dry for a time. The Gazette of the 22d uit, gives the following:—

The Gazette of the 22d uit. gives the following :-The Garette of the 22d uit, gives the following:—
On Saturday last, 18th instant, at the Episcopal Church by the Rev. Joseph Maxwell, restor, Benjamin Everett Smith, Res., of the city of Saltimore a native of Kent county, Maryland, and United States Convol at these islands to Miss Elizabeth S. Hayward, of Sarmuda. There is a coincidense in connection with the above, worthy of notice, the wedding having taken piace on the Gret anniversary of the arrival of our highly respected Consul, and on the birthday of his lovely and youthful bride. He has chosen an estimable and much loved young lady as his wife, and we wish them great happiness. THE SAFETY OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Particulars of the Accident to her Machinery.

SPLENDID SAILING QUALITIES OF THE SHIP.

Accounts from (aptain West, Chief Officer Shufeldt, and I ngineer Roberts, de. de. de.

We published, yesterday, a full secount of the mishap which occurred to the steamship Atlantic on her trip from Liverpool to New York, and attempted at the same time to describe the enthusiasm which the intelligence of her safety created in this city. We say that e attempted to do so, for it would be impossible to depiet it in such a manner as to convey to our readers at a distance a true idea of it. The community of New York, of every class, indulged in an exuberance of joy, such as we have seldom witnessed in this city of ex

The Atlantic, it appears, left Liverpool under very favorable auspices, although during the prevalence of s gale which was so severe as to render it unsafe to land her pilot. It was hoped that by the time she got to sea, the wind would have abated; but it did not. No sooner had she passed Cape Clear that she met with as rough and as bolsterous a sea as was ever seen in that region. Nevertheless, the Atlantic was not to be deterred. She was constructed in the strong est manner possible, and fitted to encounter any hurricane or any sea that the Western ocean ever witnessed, with safety; and with full confidence that she was equal to any emergency which could arise, her captain, Mr. West, and her first officer, Mr. Shufeldt headed her towards Cape Race, confident that she would give a good account of herself. But "man proposes and God disposes." On the sixth of Januwhen the noble ship was nine days at sea, having encountered during that time a succession of gains from the westward, the main shaft broke. Of course, this accident precluded all hope of her making her usual passage: for she would have to denend upon sall alone to reach the port of her destination, some fourteen hundred miles distant. Halifax being the nearest port, Captain West determined to head her for that place; but another gale having sprung up, it was deemed best to steer for Bermuda. But the wind being unpropitious, her course was changed, with the assent of the passengers and officers; and at ten o'clock, P. M. on the eleventh of January, westerly winds still pre vailing, Capts in West determined to seek the nearest port in Europe, which was Cork, in Ireland, distant fourteen hundred miles. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d of January she anchored in Cork roadstead in safety, having accomplished that distance in a little over ten days. Considering the immense dimensions of the Atlantic, and the small amount of canvas which she carries, this was an extraordinary feat. Thanks to a kind Providence, and to the skill of Captain Wes and Mr. Shufeldt, the Atlantic reached Cork in safety, with no damage to the ship of any moment. In fact, we learn from the English papers that she could have been refitted for sea in Cork, in a very short time; but Captain West being subject to the orders of the agents of the Collins line, in England, had to shide by their directions; and they gave directions that she should be towed to Liverpool, and a new shaft made for her

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Cap tain West to E. K. Collins. Esq., the agent in New York of the splendid line of steamships to which the Atlan

tic belongs:—

U. S. Mail Stramer Atlantic,
Cosk, Jan. 22d, 1851.

Sir:—It becomes my duty to inform you of the accident which has disabled this ship, and the reason which rendered accessary, in my opinion, to return to Europe, instead of presecuting our homeward voy age.

We left Liverpool on the 28th ult., our regular salling day, at 4 P. M., with a fresh wind from W. N. W. at 9 30 P. M., of the following day, passed Cape Clear and shaped a course for Cape Race; from this time to Monday. Jan. 6th, we had to contend against heavy westerig gales the ship behaving admirably, and being to all appearance in as good condition as on the day of salling. At half past 6 P. M. on that day, the enginess were stopped, and after examination by the enginess were stopped, and after examination by the engineers, they reported to me that they were broken beyond the possibility of immediate repair, or until our arrival in some port Our position at this time was latitude 46 12 longitude 41 30, with fresh gales from W. N. W. and heavy sea running. I at once laid the ship to under canvass, and commenced preparations for salling her. The wheels were lashed and the engines properly secured, which occupied the time till the 8th of January, at 7 A. M. during which the gale continued, and ship remained in same position. A kreeze now sprung up from eastward, and I kept her away W. N. W., with the intention of reaching Halifax if possible; at noon I found, on observation, that we had dritted sixty miles southward, while our longitude remained the same From this time to the loth of January we had variable winds, and made 120 miles southing, and 60 miles westing. In the afterneon a heavy gale aprung up from the southwest, and I hove to, we remained in this condition until four P. M., of the 10th of the wind moderating, and hauling more to the north—dand westward; I made sail and stood to the south but made little progress. I consulted with the chies engineer, Mr. Rogers, and found there was We left Liverpool on the 28th uit our regular sali-

south but made little progress. I consume was the chief engineer, Mr. Rogers, and found there was no possibility of using either engineer, and the probability of prevalent westerly gales; I abandoned the hope of reaching italizat to the westward, or Bermuda to the southward, and determined, after ascertaining the wishes of the passengers, to run the ship before the wind (11 P M. January 11) blowing strong from westward. Noon, 12th, Cape Clear distant 1,400 miles; and not teeling justified in passing a good port, with the ship in a crippled condition have this day, 22d of January, anchored in the Cove of Cork.

For further infernation respecting the extent of damage to the engines. I begieve to refer you to the letter of the chief engineer. The ship is in good order, and made no water. Cargo cannot be damaged.

I have the honor to be.

YOUR Obedient servant.

JAMES WEST. but made little progress. I consulted with ngineer, Mr. Rogers, and found there was

With characteristic medesty, Captain West states the facts merely, and does not say a word of his agency under Providence, in bringing the Atlantic into port safely. He is, however, entitled to the credit of not only doing that, but of satisfying the world that the Atlantic is a sure vessel, even if her machinery breaks down, and that travellers can embark in her with th assurance that they are safe, come what may.

Mr. Ropes, the chief engineer, also is entitled to some credit. His exertions to get the Atlantic into a port of safety, when the accident occurred, entitle him to a great deal of credit. The following is an extract of a letter which he wrote to Mr. Colline :-

tract of a letter which he wrote to Mr. Collins:

"At 7 49 P. M., on the 6th January, in the midst of a heavy gale of wind, the centre shaft broke in the starboard journal, and in reparating, fractured the pillar block, but doing no other damage, and were obliged to take off her buckets to impede our sailing progress as little as possible; but owing to the heavy sea occupied nearly three days. When all was secured as much as possible, I commenced preparing our portengine, with a view of using it in case of absolute necessity, and succeeded in preparing it pretty well had occasion required, but was emabled to reach the harbor of Cork, without its aid. Previous to our misfor tune, it was the universal remark that the engines had never performed better. I had not had the slightest trouble since leaving New York."

That the detention of the Atlantic was caused by

That the detention of the Atlantic was caused by an accident which was unforcesen, and which could not be provided against, is the opinion of not only the gentlemen who took passage in her, but of the English press, without an exception. When Cape Clear was in eight, the former held a meeting in the cabin, and passed the following resolutions:

At a meeting of the passengers held on board to

At a meeting of the passengers held on board the United States mail steamer Atlantic, Mr. James S. Wadsworth, of New York, being called to the chair, and J. H. Pottinger, of Maryland, appointed Secretary; Henry Benjamin, of New York, of S. Heece, of Pennaylwania, and A. Lawrence, Jr., of Macs., were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, in view of the circumstances which have compelled the vessel to return.

Resolved, That we feel it due to Captain West to acknowledge our graittude to him for his unwearied care and devotion to his duty, under circumstances of great responsibility (he having been deprived in a great measure of the valuable and efficient service of his first officer, Mr. Shufeidt, by temporary illness) in bringing the ship safely into port, as well as for the great attention and courtery with which he labored to promote the happiness and confort of those under his care.

Resolved, That we feel it librative due to the course.

great attention and courtesy with which he labored to promote the happiness and confort of those under his usre.

Resolved. That we feel it likewise due to the proprieters of the ship to bear testimony to the great strength and power with which she contended for nine days against an almost uninterrupted westerly gale of great severity, as well as to the admirable conduct of the vessel under sails, when suddenly deprived of her motive power by the breasing of the main shaft, having then made 1.800 miles on her western voyage.

Resolved. That it was the unanimous request of the passengers that the ship should seek an eastern port, as it was found after a trial of the days that encumbered as she was with disabled machinery, she could not contend against the strong western winds that then prevailed.

Resolved. That it is also due to Mr. Rogers, the chief engineer, and his intelligent corps of acceptants that we should hear testimony to the ability and dielity with which they discharged their ardunes duties, as well previous to the accident as in their subsequent efforts to repair the machinery.

If, however, the Atlantic is a safe yeasel, her captain, Mr. James West, is also a safe man to go to sea

tain Mr. James West, is also a safe man to go to sea with. His reputation is well known, and nothing sould add to it, but a certificate-if we may so call itfrom the stokers, the most insignificant, but, at the same time, a very important set of men on board of

every steamship. The stokers of the Atlanticand humble as they are, but thankful to Capt Wes for bringing them into safety—in the plenitude of their gratitude to him, not as their captain, but as their deliverer, as they supposed, met together, and adopted the following address. It needs no comment. It is to be viewed as the widow's mite, and on that account the more acceptable. Here it is:-

COLUMN TO MESSAGE STATE

the more acceptable. Here it is:—
To Carr. James West:—
You will please deign to receive at the hands of the firemen of your ship their warment thanks and heart-felt gratitude to you, sir, for your kind, and almost parental, regard for us (whom so few care for, and so many disregarded), during the past trying, and, at timee, perilous situation of the Atlantic since the unfortunate accident to the machinery, on the 6th inst. Feeling that, under divine Providence, we are indebted to you for our safety, we cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing our humble but sincere wishes for your happiness, prosperity, and long life. In our situation in life, we have neither gold or silver to effer; but such as we have is cheerfully effered, which is our humble services.

The following are some extracts from the English papers, concerning the Atlantic's mishap, which will be read with interest by the public:—

be read with interest by the public :-

papers, concerning the Atlantic's mishap, which will be read with interest by the public:

[From the Liverpool correspondent of the Manchester Examiner.]

Considerable excitement has prevailed here to day, in consequence of the news that was received late last night, of the return of the American built steamship Atlantic, in a damaged condition, to Cork, after having been at sea since the 28th ultimo. The greatest anxiety was manifested in the early part of the day, to learn how the agents, Mearra Brown, Shipley & Co., would act in the matter, and what extent of damage had been sustained by the vessel. With reference to the fermer, we have to announce that the steamship Cambria, belianging to the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company, has been chartered to proceed to Cork, and from thence to New York, and all goods and passengers will be forwarded by her on the 4th of February, subject, of course, to the approbation of the shippers or passengers. All of the latter desiring it, may receive back their passage money, and proceed by any other conveyance they choose. Some disappointment has been expressed that the departure of the Cambria should be delayed until the 4th of next month, or that the agents did not at once despatch their own vessel, the Baltic, now in port; but the fact is that the Cambria could not be got ready sooner, and the Baltic is in duck, and, in consequence of the neaptides, cannot be got out. The regular mail steamer, the Africa, will sail hence for New York on Saturday next (te-morrow), and the Atlantic's mail will, it is understood, be forwarded by her. It is probable that there will be very great anxiety manifested on the other side of the Atlantic for the rafety of the disabled steamer, and particularly as nearly five weeks will elapse before any tidings of the accident can be received in New York. Unfortunately no mail will be despatched for America to-morrow.

The Atlantic proved hereself an excellent scaboat; and it is gratifying to learn that her hull has not sustaine

of Captain West and his officers on this trying occasion.

[From the Cork Examiner]

We regret that the machinery of this ressel is not likely to be rectified in this port. It is understead that the will be towed round to Liverpool, and her machinery sent on to the Soho Works in Birmingham, to be repaired by the same parties who repaired the same vessel when she was disabled on a former occasion. The accident resulted from a flaw in the iron, which could not have been foreseen, and that might have happened in smooth as in rough water. The reason why the Cambria is sent, in place of the Baltic, to take the eargo of the Atlantic, is, that the Baltic cannot be got out of the dock in which she now lies, ewing to the want of sufficient water to float her.

[From the Liverpool Mail]

ewing to the want of sufficient water to float her.

[From the Liverpool Mail]

The accident to the United States mail steamer Atlantic is generally deplored, and, in making a passing allusion to the subject, we eannot but commend the spirit of Massrs. Brown Shipley & Co., who have chartered the Cambria to proceed to New York with the passengers and cargo of the disabled vessel; and the noble generosity of Massrs. Miver, who, sinking those differences which are naturally supposed to exist between rival companies, at once placed at the disposal of the American agents of Collins' line, the only steamer in port which could take the place of the Atlantic.

steamer in port which could take the place of the Atlantic.

[From the London Times]

The news of the fine steamer ditiantic, which left Liverpool for New York on the 28th of December, having been obliged to return by an accident to her machinery, has caused much regret. Fortunately, owing to the period of the year, she had only 24 passengers; but her carge was large and valuable, and the intelligence she took out was commercially important, as she sailed two days after the raising of the Bank's rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent. It appears that from the time of the accident up to her arrival at Cork, she did not speak a single vessel, and as three weekly mails have been despatched from this side since her departure, which will carry out the news that she had sailed at her appointed day, and that nothing had been heard of herafterwards, the most painful belief as to her fate will of course be prevalent—an impression which will be strengthened by the circumstance that no steamer leaves Liverpool until the let of February, to report her appearance. The sailing qualities of the ship seem to have been evidenced by the time in which she retraced her passage.

We cannot better conclude this narrative of the Atlantic's accident than by referring to the jey which

Atlantic's accident than by referring to the jey which the intelligence of her safety created in this city on Saturday evening. This we are enabled to do in poetry, for the following verses on the subject were sent to us last evening:-

"THE ATLANTIC.

"She's safe !!" "She's safe !!"—that welcome shout
Rings through the evening air;
The God of Storms has shielded her
From rain's wrathful glare.
The storm-cloud, with its avalanche
Of tempest, raging wild,
Nor old Atlantic, could not harm
Her young and darling child.
Thank God !—thank God! the sallent has a light of the sallent god.

Thank Ged!—thank God! that gallant ship Still floats the upper air; Nor fire, nor 'thick-ribbed foe!' hath marred The hopes that clustered there.

Oh, never shall her giorious hulk Yield to the maddened surge! Old Ocean may but test thy strength, Ne'er howl thy requiem dirge!

Ne'er howl thy requiem dirge:

And he who guides the gallant West—
What drooping hearts leap high,
All thankful that thou still art left
To guard when danger's nigh!—
That bend in earnest prayer to Him
Who stays dark sorrow's fearful pall,—
To the special Previdence that wills
"Even a sparrow's fall!"
No Ariel tones shall sing thy knell,
Of varied fathoms deep;
Nor coral, nor the sea nymphic shell
Within thy hugs ribe sleep;—
But where the storm cloud thunders wild,
High o'er the foam tossed sea.
Still float unbarmed, still brave the storm—
Majestic, proud, and free!
New York, Feb. 16, 1851.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of a Fugitive Forger.—Officer A. M. C. Smith arrested, yesterday, a man by the name of James B. Stormes, alias G. H. Cartes, on a charge of forging a promissory note, made for \$500, purporting to be drawn by Br. S. P. Townsend, of this city. The accused, it seems, has been doing business and residing in the town of Chittingange, Onondaga county. N. Y. The note was passed as genuine, at that place, and subsequently forwarded to New York, and when exhibited to Dr. Tawnsend he pronounced it a forgery. The accused, finding he was suspected, escaped from the town and took up his quarters in this city; previous, however, to his flight, he purchased a bill of goods under false pretences, and a warrent was issued for his arrest on that charge. We understand that saveral other charges of forgery are pending against the accused. Officer Smith, after making the arrest, placed the prisoner in the custody of Mr. E. T. Frederick, deputy sheriff of Onondaga county, who arrived in the city a few days since in search of the accused. Justize Lothrop committed the nonused to the Tombs for asfe keeping, and this day the deputy ahriff will convey the prisoner back for trial.

Charge of Stealing a Watch.—A man by the name of Charles Johnson was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch, valued at \$23, the property of William Swan. Officer Gillespie, of the Fourth ward, arrested the accused, and Justice Lothrop committed him to prison for trial.

Charge of stealing memory.—Two women by the names of Bilday and Julia Hart, were arrested on Friday by officers Magnes and O Keefe, on a charge of stealing as watch, valued at \$23, the property of William Swan. Officer Gillespie, of the Fourth ward, arrested the accused, and Justice Lothrop committed them to prison for trial.

Charge of stealing hours, city at the property of the steal of the property store, situated at the corner of John and Nassau streets, on a cha Police Intelligence.

trial.

Charge of breaking open a Trunk.—A young man, of genteel appearance, calling himself Charles Stevens alias Boyd, was arrested on Friday on a charge of breaking open a trunk at Tammany Hotel, and stealing therefrom \$64 in bank bills, the property of Charles Bodarline, one of the boarders. The accused was observed to be hanging about the trunk, and is prenumed to be the individual who committed the theft. The accused was conveyed before the chief of police, who committed him to prison.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Inquest.—Goroner Ball held an inquest on Saturday last, upon the body of a man named John O'Dennell, found drowned off Red Houk Point; the same and The deceased had been a resident of No. 75 Frankfort street, New York. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental drowning." \*\*accidental drowning."

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY — On Saturday night last, the house of Wm. C. Swain, 103 Livingston street, was burglariously entered and articles to the value of about \$30 taken therefrom.

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Supreme Court - Special Term.

Before the Hon Judge King.

Frm. 15 - Belton vs. De Peyster - This was a motion in the De Peyster will case, for judgment for want of reply to plaintiff's answer. The Court granted leave to serve reply in twenty days on payment of costs.

In the matter of John Adams vs. Saydem. Sogs & Co.

This was a motion to compel Altred Fly to deliver to defendants certain papers in his possession, necessary for their defence in this ruit. Decision reserved.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Election of Senator of New Jersey, &c.

TRENTON, Feb. 16, 1851 . The joint meeting met ugain yesterday morning and several ineffectual attempts were made to adjourn sine die. After much sparring, another ballot was had

the arrest of three of their lisensed drivers, for simply driving the stages for which licenses had been obtained from ex-Mayor Woodhul, but were cancelled by Mayor Kingsland. No doubt this motty question of law will lead to much curious discussion, and will purale the judges. It appears that the \$400 paid by Bertine & Ryerson for the licenses, have not been returned to them. Burely it is not right to keep their money, if they are not permitted to run the stages.

Washington's Birnthay.—New York Lodge, No. 2 American Protestant Association have reported themselves as intending to join in the celebration of Washington's Birthday, on the 22d last.

A PENAITY FOR HEINE KIND.—Some short, time since Mi Brown, one of the U.S. Deputy Marshala arrested a gentleman named Bhaylor, on a charge of breach of charter party. Mr. Shaylor was at the time confined to his own room by illness, and the officer, instead of taking him before a commissioner, consended to accept ball himself, according to an authority empowering him to do so, on his own personal responsibility. The ball, in this instance, was represented by the defendant's lawyer to be perfectly good and unexceptionable; but the sequel shows that it is not at all times proved, worthless, and the plaintiff in the suit has compelled Mr. Brown to pay the amount of the bonds, \$500. This is certainly a great hardship.

The World's Fair.—The St. Lawrence.—It rained so furiously on Saturday that the cargo of the Emma, frem Boston, for the World's Fair, could not be discharged and removed to the St. Lawrence.—It is expected, however, that it will be done to day, and that the ship will take her departure to morrow for Southhampton.

Fire amond the Cooreas in Broad Street.—At one The Senate is composed of ten democrats and one whig. The House consists of twenty democrats, seventeen whige, and one independent whig; the indepen

teen whigs, and one independent whig; the independent man being, as usual, the most active against the regular candidates. The joint meeting has adjourned over to Wednesday, the 19th inst.

The anti-caucus men object to Stockton on account of his connection with the monopolies. The democrats are united in other respects. The rule of an absolute majority of all the members of both houses is established. It is supposed that the anti-caucus men will not yield, and some other candidate must be taken up. No business of any other importance, except the creation of several railroad companies in the northern, and turnpike companies in the southers, portion of the State.

Fires in Utles.

Urica, Feb. 16, 1850. About half past 12 e'clock last night the drug and grocery store of Poster and Dickenson, No. 117 Ge-Besse street, was destroyed by fire—which broke out in the lower story, and rapidly consumed the whole building and stock. During the progress of the fire there were frequent explosions of considerable vio lence, as the liquor casks and several cans of guapow der were reached by the flames. These did no parti-cular damage, although the shocks were felt more or less in houses several doors distant. The [progress of the fire was so rapid, that nothing was saved, and the books and valuables which were in the sale were not removed, but on taking the safe from the ruins, the books and papers were found uninjured. The proprietors have apprehensions that the store was entered from the rear, and the safe forced, and that the robbers in their retreat fired the building, as no fires or candles had been used is the store for some hours previous. The stock of Foster & Dickenson was insured for 18,000 dollars, distributed among the Howard, Etna, Loug Island, Empire State, and Rome Protection companies. It was valued from \$20.000 to \$25,000. The building was the property of Rev. Abram Bloodgood, and was insured in the Albany Insurance Co. A small brick addition in the rear, the property of F. & D., was insured \$20.00 to \$25,000. The building was the Duily Observer, which were in the building next below, were saved, but their property was considerably damaged by removal before the propriectors arrived. The loss of Mr. Tiflany must be about \$600. The store of Sayre & Scn., above, was also saved.

About 4 o'clock this morning, a second alarm was created by the burning of the barn attached to the Catharine Street House. It was in the rear of the first fire, and probably caught from it. The upper part of the barn was destroyed. It was the property of Hon. Horatio Seymour; probably insured. Messrs. Jones & Porter, of the Catharine Street House, were insured \$100 on their hay, oats, &c. The barns of J. Butterfield & Son were saved almost by a miracle. The loss of materials of Messrs. B. & Son, is within \$500; insured. The proprietors have apprehensions that the store

News of the Safety of the Atlantie. Boston, Feb. 16, 1851.

The news of the safety of the Atlantic was promulgated in this city this morning, and caused great and heartfelt rejoicings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1851.
The safety of the American mail steam-hip Atlantic
was announced to day, amid the liveliest expressions

The Destruction of a Railroad Bridge.

Urica, Feb. 16, 1851 The turnpike bridge over the West Canada creek, at the village of Herkimer, was carried away at 9 P. M.

and, sweeping against the railroad bridge, destroyed about I36 feet of it, which will prevent the passage of trains until Tuesday night. Passengers now cross on a temporary foot bridge. The Hudson River

ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1861 The river, opposite this city, is now clear of ise; but it is said to be firm at Catskill and Kingston.

Arrival of Edile, Parodi. Md'ile Thersa Parodi, the distinguished prima donna-arrived in this city last night.

Miss Davesport in Washington.

ning are, as usual, exceedingly attractive. Negro melo-dies are rendered with exceeding sweetness and har-mony. The burleque opera is a capital production, and the dancing is inimitable. Washington, Feb. 16, 1851.
The National Theatre was crowded to its utmost Fellows' Mineralis.—This band is doing well, and under the guidance of Mr. Kness will always command a respectable attendance. The singing is good—the burlesque opera representations are capital, and the dancing excellent. capacity, last night, at Miss Davenport's benefit. There were about 2500 persons present, among whom were nearly all of our leading dignitaries. She has been re-engaged for a third week.

> Fallure of the Mail. BALTIMORE, Feb. 16, 1851.

The mail boat on the Potomac failed to arrive in

The Mayon and year Outsides of Bearing and Rysass. - Not only have the proprietors of this line of committees, whose licenses have been revoked by the Mayor, served his line or with an injunction restraining him from arresting the licensed drivers or interfering with the discensed stages, except for relations of the city ordinances, but they have also commenced an action

against him for account and battery, in having caused

time for the Baltimore cars. City Intelligence.

rara Court of Policy, Dec. 13. One referred to the jealousy which existed both at Lisbon and Funchal to the emigration of Portuguese from Madeira—the other announced the removal of the restriction to-emigration from Madeira, during any period of the year. THE EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE ATLANTIC. No event, for a very long time, has caused so much excitement—such an exuberant expression of joy-as the news which arrived on Saturday evening, in this city, of the safety of the Atlantic and her passengers LATE FROM BERMUDA .- By the arrival of the brig. The heart of many a father and mother, and brother and Swan, Captain Dickey, on Saturday, from Bermuda, sister, and wife and child, has been made giad by this in the short space of four days, we have received Berintelligence. Hope was so long deferred that the souls muda papers to the 3d instant, but they contain ac news of importance. of one instance of a lady in Brooklyn, the mother of SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FERRUARY 14.

No. 88-T. M. League, plaintiff in error, vs. J. De Young et al. The argument of this cause was continued for the defendants in error, and concluded for the plaintiff in error. seven children, having lost her reason from the alternations of hope and fear for the fate of her husband. mations of hope and fear for the fate of her husband. But it was not merely the relatives and friends of the passengers that were filled with exultation on receiving the news. The universal public seemed to sympathise in the rejecting. In fact, the inhabitants of New Yerk, Brooklyn, and New Jerssy seemed as if they were intoxicated with joy. The firing of some thirteen guns by the Africa, at quarantine, between 7 and 8 o'clock, having been distinctly heard here, all were on the qui rice, as there was no other steamer due except the Africa and the Atlantic, and every one believed, from the unusual number of reports that it was either the Atlantic safely arrived in the harbor, or the Africa with news of her safety. The latter appeared to be the prevailing opinion. From the fact of the Health Officer not having boarded herehe not being bound by law to board a vessel after sunset, and being under no particular obligations to the Cunard line to do so — she was detained for an hour, during which time her guns continued to blaze away, and rockets were thrown up and signal lights were exhibited, while the clitzens remained in a state of the Battery, were througed with citizens looking out for the counting steamer. Numbers crossed from the Brocklyn side to learn the news. But still no news came, for Capt. Ryric refused to give the newsmen the puckets for the press. The Herud office was filled with people, and a host who could not get in, blockaded the building on both fronts, auxiously waiting for the news. At length the newsmen arrived at the Herud office with the letter of the chief efficer of the Atlantic, who was a passenger in the Africa, and other letters and newspapers, communicating the intelli-But it was not merely the relatives and friends of the Court Calendar for Monda Surange Court - Nos. 65 125, 125, 19, 14, 139, 146, 151 5, 46, 93, 167, 158, 160 to 164, 167, 168, 171, 172, 173, 176, 176, 177, 100, 4, 24, 3, 123, 122, 23, 141, 54, 890, 33, 49, 15 2, 144, 170, 1, 71, 77, 42, 6, 28, 64, 110, 119, 63, 50, 51 52 118.

SUPREME COURT—CINCUIT COURT.—Nos 233, 18, 49, 43, 103, 106, 152, 161, 175, 221, 227, 229, 337, 117, 231, GENERAL TERN.—Nos, 34, 47, 199, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, DS 10 82.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 159, 167, 173, 139, 199, 201, 203, 221, 233, 241, 247, 243, 263, 261, 147.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 29, 30, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45.

38, 39, 40, 43, 44 45.

Homestead Art Union—Chartered According to law-For the distribution of works of art, embracing an entirely new feature from any herecofore adopted, in addition to the certainty of receiving an elegant and highly valuable engraving, entitled "La dissta" or repose, which is retailed at \$7.50 each. There will be distributed among the subscribers intely nine oil paintings and engravings in cramental and plain gilt frames, also a valuable hous and lot worth five thousand dollars, located in Second, tetween South Ninth and Tenth streets, two minutes walk from Peck slip ferry. The printings and engravitings are tow on exhibition at Hooper a Brothers' looking glass stere, 105 Fulton atreet, where catalogues and all the necessary information can be obtained. Price of subscription \$4. A few more shares are still left, and those who wish to subscribe would do well to call immediately, as the number is limited, and the list is rapidly filling up The according the joint property of the members of this association, the distribution will positively take place on the 22d February, at the Chinese assembly room. Broadway. Doors open as \$6.0 clock P. M. By order of the Trustees. with people, and a host who could not get in, blockaded the building on both fronts, anxiously waiting for the news. At length the newsmen arrived at the Aleraid office with the letter of the chief efficer of the Atlantic, who was a passenger in the Africa, and other letters and newspapers, communicating the intelligence that the Atlantic was safe in Cork harbor. The news was immediately announced to the crowd, when a shout went up that snook the boilding, and deatening cheer followed cheer for several minutes. This was a few minutes after 9 o'clock. The excitement became intense. The news spread like wildfire, all over the city. The multitude so increased around the Heraid office, that it was aimost impossible to get in or out. Exactly at 10 o'clock an extra was issued, and such a scene we never witnessed in a newspaper office before. Such a rush and such a pressure! Even our lightning presses could not throw oif quick enough for the demand, and eleven persons behind the counter were not sufficient to distribute them. So analous were gentlemen to get the paper that many of them ran away without their change, throwing down a dime or a shifting. The newsbeys carried off their hundreds in all directions, down town and up town, and to Jessey and Brooklyn, disposing of them as fast as ever they could sell them at six cents each.

Had it not been so inte, the excitement would have been still greater. As it was, it beggars description, and no person who did not witness it can have any just conception of it. Even the theatres became scenes of excitement and vebement cheering, when the joyful intelligence was announced between the acts. It was amusing to hear some of the newsbeys cry the Heraid in the streets. One shouted at the top of his voice. "Arrival of the Atlantic." In the Atlantic, and the pressure became tremendous. There was not a copy left at 9 o'clock, though 40,800 copies had been soild over the counter between the extra and the Sunday Heraid and the principal of the line to which she becomes and the salou

hampton.

Fire among the Coopers in Broad Street.—At one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cooper's shop of Young & Moore, No. 138 Broad at extending to 140 and 142 on one side, and to 128 and 130 on the other, all cooper's shops in the lower part, and occcupied by families above. They were all wooden buildings, and were totally destroyed. The property in them was saved by the exertions of the irremen, the police and the citizens. The captains and police of the First and Second wards were in attendance, and rendered good service.

Another Fire from Camphine.—At six o'clock and Saturday evening a fire took place in the fancy store. No. 30 Catharine street, which was speedily extinguished. It was caused by the explosion of a cam; phine lamp.

Succept my Jumping out of a Window.—The Coroners on Saturday, held an inquest at No. 134 Crosby street, on the body of James H. Adams, aged 40 years, a native of Philadelphia. who came to his death by throwing himself out of a five story window into the street, thereby fracturing his skull, breaking his leg, and otherwise receiving severe bodily injury. The deceased, it seems, is a relative of a wealthy family residing in Philadelphia. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

Death by a Fall.—Ceroner Geer vesterday held.

ingly.

DEATH BY A FALL.—Ceroner Geer yesterday held an inquest at the Sity Hospital, on the body of Peter Hollon, aged twenty years. a native of Sweden, who came to his death by accidentally falling into the hold of the ship Mediator, thereby fracturing his skull. He was then conveyed to the City Hospital, and died in convequence of the injury received. Verdict accordingly.

BRINNING DEAD ANIMALS, AND LEAVING THEM IN THE OTH LOTS.—Cornelius Sullivan was arrested by officers M Gracken and M Glueby, at half past two clock yesterday morning, for attempting to skin dead animals, and leaving them in the open lots. He was caught in the act, and it is said by the neighbors that he skins them in his stable.

HIGHWAY ROBSERY.—George Gallapher was arrested yesterday morning by officers McManus and Judge, for robbing on the highway, on the 21st of January last, at Cowbay. John Teirney, of a silver watch and five dollars in bank bills.

Change of Hors in the Sailing of the Sound Boats.

This evening the hour of the sailing of the Sound boats changes from four o'clock till five, and they will continue to depart at that hour, henceforward, till next

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE .- "Ernani" is to be performed

to night, with several favorites of the public in the

chief characters. No doubt they will be warmly wel

chief characters. No doubt they will be warmly wel.
comed on their return from their Southern triumphs.
On Wednerday, Signora Bozzi, of whose fame report
speaks in highly favorable terms, will appear in "It
Giuramento." There will be great curiosity to hear
one who has distinguished herself in the fields of taste
and literature, and whose voice is said to be a contraito
of a fine quality Report speaks, also, of the arrival
of a distinguished composer. Signor Giuseppe Miccolas. He is engaged on a new opera for Parodi, a portion of which is already completed. Signor Niccolas wrote "La Veiteda" for the great vocalist, and wae
maestro to her in Italy, in the infancy of her fame.
His qualities as a composer and teacher of music are
said to be of a high order. Certainly, the melodies in
the new opera give promise of a work of rare merit.
Chemetry's Misarakle.—The performances this eve-

CHRISTY's MINSTRELS.—The performances this eve-

DEMERARA. - The Bermuda Herald, of the 3d instant.

contains the following: - The schooner Scallop, Capt.

Outerbridge, arrived on Thursday last from Demerara,

from the Secretary of State were read in the Deme-

oringing us papers to the 13th ultimo. Two dispatches

FIRE AMONG THE COOPERS IN BROAD STREET .- At one

Dr. Alban Goldsmith has, in addition to his regular consultations at No. 9 Park Place, from eight A. M.: two P. M., opened an office at his residence. No. 240 Fourth avenus, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, from four to eight F. M.

Money cannot be better invested than in

We are informed that the reason no serious accident occurred to the Atlantic, while stripping he wheels of the floats, was, that her crow were all supplied with JONES'S new style of Water Proof Boots, from it Ann

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to Color the Sair or Whiskers, the moment it is applied, without injury o the hair or skin. It can be eashed immediately, without iscurbing the color, and has no bad odor. It is applied, or old, at PILALON'S Wig Factory, No. 197 Broadway, cornex of Dey street; and by all the druggists, city and country. Hair Dye .- Butchelor's Instantaneous Li-

quid Mair Dye, se celebrated in London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c., can cally be procered genuine at the manufactory, 4 Wali stress, New York The public must beware of counterfeits. See my various diplomas. It is for sale wholesale and retail, or applied. Copp be address. Wigs and Toupees .- Persons wishing a

very superior Wig or Copes should call at Batcholor's celebrated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall st. They will fact he perfectly understands all their requirements no match how cifficult, he never fails to fit the head; in fact he known his business, and makes a business of it. Copy his address, and give him a call

MOREY MARKET. SCNDAY, Feb. 16-6 P. M. During the past week, the stock market has been

etiling down into something like order and regu-The fancies have fluctuated less, and prices in several instances have not only touched the lowest points, but have experienced a reaction, and are atentily moving upwards. There is no doubt but that everal of the leading railroad securities in the market will soon recover all the depreciation, and be in asetive demand as at any time during the past season The fall in prices, since the mildle of January, has been no greater than we anticipated, and repeatedly predicted. Up to that time, speculation had been going on nearly twelve months, and prices had become enormously inflated. Early purchasers had sold out, and made a great deal of money; and for some time previous to the collapse, a new and weaker class of buyers controlled the market. The fancies had, for several works, been getting into hande, at high prices unable to carry them and it was clearly to be seen that sconer or later, there must be a break down. All previous speculative movements resulted in that way, and